

# WOMAN'S REALM.



THE LATEST FAD IN PLEATED OPERA CAPES CREATED BY MME. SALLADE, ORIGINATOR OF KILTS AND ALL KINDS OF PLEATINGS, NO. 112 WEST 31ST-ST.

## Personality of Empress of China.

Miss Carl, Who Painted Four Portraits of Her, Describes Her Majesty as Youthful and Charming.

Miss Katharine A. Carl, who during a stay of eleven months within the imperial palace at Peking painted the portrait of the Empress Dowager of China, has returned to America, loaded with a memory stored with reminiscences of her tact and kindness. Miss Carl, who has also written a book entitled, "With the Empress Dowager," published by the Century Company, is the only foreigner who ever painted a portrait of a member of the imperial family of China. She is the only foreigner who ever was entertained within the palace for more than an official audience.



MISS KATHARINE A. CARL. In costume given to her by the Chinese Empress. (Copyright, 1905, by the Century Company.)

experiences under these romantic and unique circumstances.

"My mother and I were on a pleasure trip in China, where my brother, Francis A. Carl, has an official position," she said, "when it was suggested to me that I should paint the Empress's portrait, as Mr. Conger, United States Minister to China, and Mrs. Conger were both anxious to have her portrait on exhibition at St. Louis. So they arranged it for me.

"In all I painted four portraits of her. The picture which went to St. Louis and is now in the National Museum at Washington, represents her majesty in her official winter costume and is thirteen feet high. I painted also a smaller replica of it, one of the Empress in her official summer costume and one of her in an official dress—four in all.

"I can't tell you how many sittings she gave me. Every morning I would go and pay my respects, and when I was ready for another sitting would suggest it through interpreters. She was always willing to sit. Of course, there was a good deal, like the throne and other accessories, that I could paint without her."

Miss Carl has only pleasant things to say of her royal subject, who has been accused of most of the sins in the decalogue, but whom she found to be scholarly and amiable. While not exactly a pretty woman, she impresses one as being pretty because her whole personality is so charming.

"What most impresses me about her is her youthfulness," said Miss Carl. "If I had not known she was sixty-nine years old I should

have taken her to be between thirty-five or forty. Being a Manchu, she does not bind her feet, and being a widow she does not make up her face much. Powder and rouge are used chiefly by young and unmarried women or women who have husbands, and these use them so lavishly as almost to conceal their features.

"The Empress Dowager is petite, with an exquisite figure of perfect proportions. Her hands and feet are beautiful. In coloring she may best be described as a fair brunette. She has very clear, bright black eyes, a smooth skin, a rather large mouth, with full lips closing over regular white teeth and a brilliant smile.

"In dress she is what the French call 'coquette.' She is a great lover of beautiful colors, and gives much attention to getting up new effects of colors. While Chinese fashions were set thousands of years ago, yet each reign modifies them and what the Empress wears is, of course, considered de rigueur. Besides herself dressing exquisitely and with great consideration for what is becoming to her, she demands an equivalent amount of care in dress from those about her, and I have known her to insist on greater elegance when she thought a court lady was dressing too simply for her position.

"Her majesty has a passion for French perfumes, but also has quantities of perfumery made in the palace under her own eye. She is given to experimenting with perfumes to produce new odors and is very fond of having the subtlest of the dried flowers made into sachets.

"Here is a scent bag just as she gave it to me through one of the eunuchs one morning." Miss Carl took from a mahogany wardrobe a little lavender bag, crocheted in big meshes, with a long tassel of silk threads. Within was a little fat paper packet from which emanated a sweet, faint perfume.

"I don't know what you call it," added Miss Carl, "but it is one of the Empress's own compounding."

Among the gifts which the Dowager Empress showered on the American artist were two fur lined dresses.

"Our rough tweeds of sombre garments harmonize poorly with the wealth of color with which the Chinese love to fill their houses," continued Miss Carl. "Besides, as the Chinese are great people for ventilating, and have only little portable stoves like baskets or vases for heating their apartments, one is apt to be rather cold. They have carpets, but the Empress does not like them—she says they are dirty—and one has only the marble floors. So I was very much pleased when the Empress Dowager, as a New Year's gift, presented me with these two dresses which she had designed herself and then had them made by the court tailors as a surprise to me. In cut they represent a compromise between European and Chinese dress.

"One of the dresses, in which I was photographed, is of mauve satin. The skirt, which her majesty copied from an old print, rather resembles one of the pleated skirts Americans are now wearing, only with a broad embroidered panel up the front. The jacket is a cross between one of my jackets and the ordinary jacket of the Chinese lady. The entire costume is lined with white fox, but the collar is of sable. I was told that the Empress, who has a wonderful eye for color, tried three different shades of sable before she found one which she thought would suit my hair.

"The color of my hair," added Miss Carl, laughing, "was most unfortunate, anyway, from the Chinese point of view. You see it is blond. The Chinese hate fair hair and give it to all their stage demons. Of course, they were too polite to remark on my misfortune, being the most polite people, I believe, on earth, but I couldn't help knowing how they felt, because I attended the plays that were given in the palace theatre. There the demons always had blond hair.

"Now, I not only have fair hair, but, to make my situation still more desperate, my hair curls a little, and curly hair the Chinese, being a nation of black, straight hair, detest. Curly hair will not keep nice and smooth, you know.

"One day one of the young princesses, a naïve girl, said to me, 'Oh, did you know, there's a wonderful vegetable hair dye that actually proves the growth of the hair? If it did not make your hair black it would at least darken it.'

"With the dress went a sable hat, for Chinese women like to wear something on their heads, both summer and winter. This has an embroidered crown of lavender satin with long satin streamers embroidered in gold silk, good luck emblems. This, too, is copied from an old print. In front is placed a princess's button, which is worn only by ladies of the court, and above that is the flaming pearl of the dynasty. The flaming pearl, by the way, is a pearl from which radiates rays of light. This, the symbol of the unattainable, is the eternal guest of the double dragon of China. Although as a rule I wore European dress, yet in winter I always wore those fur lined dresses for painting.

They were so warm.

Miss Carl spent from July to August, 1904, at Peking.

"They gave me a palace to myself," said Miss Carl, "with a corps of servants, and two of her majesty's interpreters. They also placed a studio and several other rooms in the imperial palace at my disposal. It was like living in the 'Arabian Nights.' That was the worst of it. If I had stayed there much longer I should have yielded to the soporific effect of Chinese life and philosophy."

Miss Carl says she learned to speak some Chinese while in Peking, the young princesses showing much interest in teaching her. Even the Empress Dowager took an interest in watching the progress of the young American and encouraged her to talk "although she is such a stickler for grammatical correctness," said Miss Carl. "I never ventured to talk with her as freely as with the others."

In China this royal personage is always called the Dowager Empress, or the Old Buddha.

Miss Carl said the Empress had sixteen appellations when she was in China, and has received several more since her true official name, that which she will bear in history, although she is not called by it now, is Tse-Nai. She is worshipped almost as a divinity.

Miss Carl's portrait of the Dowager Empress represents her seated on a teakwood throne with the double dragon in openwork carving. On top of her head is a peacock, set with pearls as symbols of the Emperor's wives, and holding in its bill a large pendent pearl. A tassel-like band of pearls encircles the head, the top row being composed of wonderful gems as large as the tip of one's thumb, with an enormous pearl—the Flaming Pearl of Dynasty—in the center. A tassel of pearls on the right and innumerable pearl pins thrust through the structure of shiny, black hair complete the headdress.

The robe, which is fur lined throughout and then interlined with silk and paper, is of imperial yellow satin, embroidered in the sacred Chinese lily in delicate tints and with a deep blue border, which gives the front breadth somewhat the effect of a short apron. The circular ornaments on the front are her majesty's favorite character. The bottom of the robe is finished with a fringe of pearls, surmounted by bands of coral and a large amethyst and rubies. Over the shoulders is thrown her famous pearl mantle, terminating in pearl tassels tipped with coral, jade and amethyst. From a button in front hang two superb ornaments—coral fish and the Empress's famous chain of nineteen pearls, separated by pieces of transparent green jade like emerald. In her right hand Tse-Nai holds her favorite style of pocket handkerchief—silk embroidered in blue and white just below her sleeve's margin peeps out her favorite scent bag, an exquisite little openwork crocheted affair with a long sweeping tassel.

But the left hand, resting on its cushion of imperial yellow, is the most interesting, for the long finger nails are encased in nail protectors, which fit over the fourth and fifth fingers like long thimbles, curving like horns at the tips. These protectors, the nails' cherished and admired as a token of aristocracy, are insured against disaster. Her majesty's nail protectors are of gold, set with precious stones.

As the imperial yellow, which is lemon color, is exceedingly unbecoming to her majesty, she has managed to bring dark blue, which suits her admirably, up near her face.

A three leaved screen in blue cloisonné, inlaid with nine phoenix—another of the Empress's favorite emblems—forms the background. The central phoenix holds in its bill the Empress's imperial official seal. The motto, in Chinese hieroglyphs, at the top of the screen reads as follows: "The Empress Dowager of the great and pure kingdom of China." The two ceremonial fans on either hand are of peacock feathers, set in cloisonné holders. In the front of the picture on each side stands a phoenix in very rare old cloisonné, holding in its mouth flowers which it offers to her majesty, and behind each phoenix is a large flower pot planted with heavenly bamboo.

"In painting the portrait," explained Miss Carl, "I have been careful to respect the conventions of the Chinese. Shadows in a picture of this sort are offensive to their artistic sense. When I found that our I determined to omit light and shade effects from the work. The result is the picture is quite flat. The Chinese like that. Then, too, you notice that the Empress's skirt sits without a fold or a wrinkle. That, too, is what the Chinese like, because



EMPERESS DOWAGER OF CHINA. PAINTED BY MISS KATHARINE A. CARL. From "With the Empress Dowager." (Copyright, 1905, by the Century Company.)

their ideal of richness in a winter dress is to have it stand out stiff and full, without falling into folds.

### "YOUR GREAT LEADER."

Term Applied to Jerome by Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

Notwithstanding the fact that politics are barred rigidly from the platform of the League for Political Education, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, in the course of his lecture yesterday forenoon on "Moral Forces" before the league, took occasion to refer to William Travers Jerome as "your great leader," and to quote with approbation from his speech of last week Thursday.

It was the opening lecture of the league this season, and the audience which gathered in the Hudson Theatre, where all the Saturday morning lectures will be given, to greet the "Grand Old Man of Boston," taxed the building to its utmost. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. William W. Huntington, Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Dr. Henry A. Lebziger, the Rev. Robert L. Faddock, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Robert Collier and Dr. Thomas Hastings.

Dr. Hale began by saying: "When a child is born it comes from God. That child may live to be seven years old, fourteen, twenty-one. When he reaches the age of twenty-one we give him the right to vote. To meet the 'Grand Old Man of Boston' is a privilege which I feel honored to have. Does the average man live a pure life? Does the average man seek justice in the courts? Does the average man want his daughter to be pure? Does the average man want his son to be temperate?"

"I cannot state this so well as it was stated by your great leader on Thursday night: 'You people of New-York want your boy to be good. You don't want him a milksop. When your girl grows up you want for her husband a young man who has faith in something—who turns out something. That goes right back to the old, but the morality of the Republic depends on it.'

Continuing, Dr. Hale said that here in America men were too prone to speak as if the physical forces were God, whereas the two dominant forces are God and man.

"Later, in eulogizing the 'average man' and the 'average woman' as a democratic form of government places, in the world, the average man and woman. 'The world needs good government more than it needs wise government. It is just as Jerome says—you don't need virtue, truth and justice in one class of men more than in another. They do not exist most in those who have passed the highest examinations. Man's instinct is not to be pure when he supports his family on \$10 a week than when he speaks six languages and belongs to the clubs. On this will depend the success of our Republic. If we can arrange education so that it falls like the rain on the just and the unjust, if justice is so administered that it is good for all, if the poor man can escape—then our Republic will succeed. If not, our Republic goes the way of the Republic of the world. The Republic depends on its moral forces.'

A formidable list of persons killed and injured in a month by eating adulterated food has been compiled by a current magazine. The list of the dead includes four persons who died from eating foodstuffs mixed with morphine, three who passed away from foodstuffs containing lead, and many by the same substance in whiskey, food infected by typhoid fever germs contained in ice cream, twin babies poisoned by formaldehyde used in aseptic heating, and hundreds of persons poisoned by beer manufactured from glucose, in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid, made from in arsenic-bearing minerals, had been used. Many of these cases were reported by health officers and food commissioners in the various States in which they occurred.

## MILK PROBLEM SOLVED.

Mrs. Andrews, of Seattle, Saves Babies' Lives Through Model Dairy.

Any housekeeper who stopped to think what she was giving her family in a bottle of milk would probably cease to use that fluid, and intelligent housekeepers only manage to avoid doing so by resolutely refusing to think. That there might be any other way of escape from the horns of the dilemma is a possibility which has never occurred to most of them, and any one who would give them really pure milk would certainly be hailed by them as a savior of society. Such a savior has actually arisen, not in New-York, it is true, but in faraway Seattle. But the thing has been done, and what Seattle has done may possibly be done sometime in imperial New-York. Seattle's savior is Mrs. E. W. Andrews, wife of the president of the Seattle National Bank, who is now in New-York, trying to recuperate after her arduous labors in a crusade for pure milk.

Mrs. Andrews has, in short, gone into the milk business. Woman's traditional role is to inspire the action of men, but Mrs. Andrews thinks she would have had to wait a long time before she would have inspired any man to save the babies of Seattle from the effects of impure and poisoned milk.

Things seem to have been in a bad way in that town when Mrs. Andrews returned to it last summer after her annual visit to New-York. The papers had been agitating the matter, and the Board of Health had made some ineffectual attempts to improve conditions. Mrs. Andrews made up her mind that something had to be done, and as no one else seemed inclined to do it she decided to do it herself.

"The milk as it comes from the cow is pure, delicious and healthful," she reasoned. "Why can't civilized people put it into bottles and deliver it to the consumers without contamination?"

"They can," she concluded, and forthwith she proceeded to do it.

Her first idea was to organize a company and start a dairy farm where milk should be produced under the most sanitary conditions, but this was made unnecessary for the time being by the discovery of a dairy where the milk was almost up to the required standard. It was just an ordinary farm without any expensive equipment, but it was kept scrupulously clean. Every cow had a roomy stall, well ventilated, which was scrubbed out daily and flushed with hot water. Behind the stalls ran a gutter over which the workmen could step, and every stall

had a milk pail hanging from a hook, and every stall was whitewashed once a week, while the whole place was whitewashed twice a year. The cows were fed with the best food and supplied with pure water. They were groomed daily and the udders were washed before each milking. The milk pails were screened with aseptic gauze, and the milkers' hands and clothing were kept scrupulously clean. The only bit of machinery in use was the aerator through which the milk was passed immediately after milking for the purpose of chilling it sufficiently to prevent the multiplication of germs. A bottling machine and sterilizer have since been added, but the

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THE TRIBUNE PATTERN. Growing girls create an incessant demand for new frocks, and novel and pretty designs are quite certain to be eagerly welcomed. This one is attractive and smart and simple to make. As illustrated the material is cashmere, the finish being simple machine stitching and straps of the material held by tiny gold buttons. There are, however, various others which are equally appropriate, veiling, hennetia and serge are all much in use for frocks of the sort, while the colors of the season are many and varied.

When Mrs. Andrews returns to Seattle she expects to undertake the management of a model dairy farm which one of the leading citizens has stocked at her suggestion, but which he does not wish to look after himself.

TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Of all the facial defects from which womenkind suffer there is probably none more disfiguring or mortifying than superfluous hair. Hence the many alluring methods of removing it which are presented for the consideration of the feminine public. Among this multiplicity of advisers the victim does not know which to choose, and knowing the dangers of the treatment in incompetent hands she often chooses to bear the hair as she has rather than fly to others that she knows not of.

Electricity has come to be regarded, however, as a safe and reliable means of treating superfluous hair, and the Electro-Dermatological Institute, Nos. 25 and 27 West 34th-st., declares it to be the only reliable method. The Institute makes a specialty of treating superfluous hair and promises an absolutely permanent cure. The Institute also undertakes to remove all other facial defects, such as wrinkles, freckles, smudges, pitting, birthmarks, moles, pimples, blackheads, etc., and to produce a youthful appearance in twenty minutes. A pamphlet giving detailed information regarding the various kinds of treatment will be mailed free to any beauty seeker who is willing to take the trouble to write for it.

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The quantity of material required for the medium size (twelve years) is six and one-half yards 27, 48 inches wide. For three and three-quarters yards 44 inches wide. The pattern No. 5,170 is cut in sizes for girls of eight, ten, twelve and fourteen years of age. The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number of pattern and age of girl. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra cent. We will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

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